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NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Amphibia, Hylidae, *Itapotihyla langsdorffii*: distribution extension

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According to the IUCN, Conservation International, and NatureServe (2004), *Itapotihyla langsdorffii* (Duméril and Bibron, 1841) occurs in the Atlantic forests from Bahia south to Santa Catarina state, Brazil, northeastern Argentina, and central and south Paraguay. Lutz (1973) mentioned that Professor Rudolf Gliesch from Porto Alegre has once sent her a sketch of a frog in colored pencils from Itapeva, Rio Grande do Sul state, which could be *I. langsdorffii*. Despite this information from Lutz (1973), this species was never mentioned again in any work or list of amphibians from Rio Grande do Sul (Braun and Braun 1980; Gayer et al. 1988; Garcia and Vinciprova 1998; Kwet and Di-Bernardo 1999; Kwet 2001; 2004; Garcia and Vinciprova 2003; Loebmann and Vieira 2005). Only Pombal and Gordo (2004) mentioned that *I. langsdorffii* occurs up to Rio Grande do Sul, based on Lutz (1973).

During a recent expedition to the north coast of Rio Grande do Sul state, we collected two males of *Itapotihyla langsdorffii* (Figure 1) at the Reserva Biológica da Mata Paludosa (RBMP, RS-486, Rodovia Rota do Sol, 29°30'42" S 50°06'28" W), municipality of Itati, on 21 November 2005. Both specimens are housed in the Museu de Ciências e Tecnologia da Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul (MCP 8581 - 8582). In this same locality where we collected these two males, we also observed more than 50 males calling from two lentic water bodies in a fragment of marshy tropical forest. Additionally, at this same site, one individual was collected by GV in July 1998 (UFRGS 1759), and in December 2002 PC observed more than 10 individuals vocalizing.

Figure 1. Calling male of *Itapotihyla langsdorffii* at Itati, State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. 21 Noveber 2005. Photo by C. Zank.

Itapotihyla langsdorffii has a wide distribution, but until now, for the state of Rio Grande do Sul it has only been registered for the municipality of Itati, in one of the few and small (ca. 113ha) marshy tropical forest fragments along the east coast of the state (see comments in Bencke and Kindel 1999) and there are few specimens in collections. It is possible that this species is not so common in the state, probably because this is its southernmost distribution limit. Another possibility is that this is just a scenario due to lack of more surveys in other localities in Rio Grande do Sul state.

Our individuals were collected in the southernmost distribution limit of the species and so the actual distribution of *I. langsdorffii* is: in the Atlantic forests from Bahia south to Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, northeastern Argentina, and central and south Paraguay.

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